

THE ROUGH AND READY.



"If the enemy oppose my march, in whatever force, I shall fight him."—Gen. Taylor.

BY TRUE OSGOOD.

CONCORD, SATURDAY, JAN. 9, 1847.

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From the N. H. Courier.

The War with Mexico.—No. 3.

Before I proceed to show that the Rio Bravo del Norte or Rio Grande, (for both names are indiscriminately applied to the same river,) was the true boundary of Texas, as well before as at the time of the annexation of that country to the United States, I will first briefly consider whether Texas, at the time of annexation, was really and truly an independent nation, possessing the right to control her own destiny, and to dispose of herself in any manner her people might deem for their best interest.

The first American settlers in Texas never doubted they were occupying American soil, acquired by the treaty of Louisiana with France, in 1803. In 1819, however, the whole territory lying between the Sabine and the Rio Grande, was ceded to Spain in exchange for Florida, the people residing there protesting against the transfer, and claiming their right to be protected as American citizens. Soon after the Mexican revolution by which the Spaniards were driven from the country, Texas and Coahuila were formed into one of the Mexican States, under a federal constitution and government modeled after the fashion of our own. But when Santa Anna subverted the State institutions and formed a central government, creating in fact a military despotism, himself at the head, the people of Texas refused to acquiesce in the new order of things, and raised the standard of revolt. They flung to the breeze the 'lone star' and rallied around it, determined to live free or to die. Then followed the atrocious scenes of Mexican barbarity, but too well remembered—the indiscriminate slaughter at the Alamo—the cold blooded murder of the men who surrendered with Fanning at Goliad—the decimating of the prisoners taken at Mier—atrocities at the recital of which the blood runs cold, and which none but a nation more barbarous than the savage tribes could ever perpetrate, until the battle of San Jacinto put an end at once to Mexican power and Mexican atrocities in Texas.

Santa Anna, the President of Mexico, in whom all the power of the government was centered, then made a treaty with the authorities of Texas, acknowledging the independence of that country, and establishing the Rio Grande as the boundary between the two nations. Filisola commanding another division of the Mexican army, confirmed this treaty, and was in consequence permitted by Gen. Rusk to retire with his army to the right bank of the Rio Grande. It is true that the Mexican Government at home, after receiving all the benefits of the treaty, in the restoration of their army with all its munitions and material, refused to recognize the treaty, but from that day forward made no attempt whatever to recover the revolted province.

In the mean time England and France and the United States had acknowledged the independence of Texas, and treated that country in all respects as an independent nation. That Texas was truly independent we have authority which no whig certainly will gainsay. The Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, in his reply to Buchanan in 1842, unhesitatingly asserted, that "from the time of the battle of San Jacinto, April, 1836, to the present moment, Texas had exhibited the same external signs of national independence as Mexico herself, and with quite as much stability of government—practically free and independent, acknowledged as a political sovereignty by the principal powers of the world, no hostile foot finding rest within her territory for six or seven years, and Mexico herself refraining for all that period from any further attempt to re-establish her own authority over that country."

If then Texas was "practically free and independent" and "acknowledged as a political sovereignty by the principal powers of the world," she had the undoubted right of controlling her own destiny, and of course had the right of adding her 'lone star' to the bright galaxy of our Union. Her own people desiring it, and the United States assenting, what power on earth could rightfully oppose her wishes?

Having then, clearly established the right of Texas, as an independent nation to shape her destiny as she might deem the well being of her people required, we will not stop to argue (what we believe no one will deny) the right of the U. S. to receive them into the confederacy, but proceed to show that the Rio Grande is the true boundary separating Texas from Mexico and thus constituting the western boundary of the United States.

That the purchase of Louisiana from France in 1803, extended the boundary of the United States to the Rio Grande will scarcely be questioned by an intelligent mind. Such at all events was the view entertained by Messrs. Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Pinckney, Henry Clay and John Quincy Adams. The latter gentleman in his correspondence with Don Onís in 1818, declared that "the claim of France always did extend to the Rio Bravo" that the territory of Texas was always claimed by France as being within the bounds of Louisiana, &c. Mr. Clay affirms this in his Raleigh letter, when he says "the United States acquired a title to Texas extending to the Rio del Norte, by the treaty of Louisiana." Thus we have good usage, as well as good democratic authority, to prove that the ancient limits of Texas extended to the Rio Grande. And here I assert without the fear of contradiction that the Rio Grande has always been considered and treated as the western boundary of Texas until Gen. Taylor was ordered from Corpus Christi to the left bank of that river. Then it was that certain politicians in this country who have always contrived to place their own country in the wrong, made the important discovery that the Rio Grande was not but that the Nueces was the true boundary.

In June, 1844, the Mexican Gen. Woll issued his proclamation from Mier, (a town on the west bank of the Rio Grande,) commanding the people to retire to the right bank of the river, and denouncing every individual who should be found "one league from the left bank of the Rio Bravo as a favorer and accomplice of the usurpers of that part of the national territory and a traitor to his country." The people whom Gen. Woll denominated "usurpers" are the same people whom Mr. Webster recognized as "free and independent," "manifesting the same external signs of independence as Mexico herself." But the Mexican General clearly admits that the Rio Grande was the boundary of that part of the national territory, (Texas) which the people whom he denominated "usurpers" occupied. Besides, the territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, has from the beginning been represented in the Texas legislature and is now represented in the congress of the United States. But to place this matter beyond all doubt, if doubt ever existed, when Santa Anna concluded his treaty with the Texans, acknowledging their independence, the Rio Grande was recognized as the boundary; and the third article stipulated that "the Mexican forces will evacuate the Texas territory and re-cross the Rio Grande." When England and France interfered to prevent the annexation of Texas to the United States, Mexico again agreed to acknowledge the independence of Texas, provided she would not annex herself to the United States, and here again the Rio Grande was to be the boundary.

Having thus clearly shown that Texas was to all intents and purposes an independent nation with full power and perfect right to control her own destiny and to dispose of herself in any manner she might deem for her benefit, and having also clearly shown that the Rio Bravo del Norte, was her true boundary, how can any person charge the government merely because the army was sent to the bank of that river, with having "invaded the Mexican soil," and waging against that nation an "unnecessary, unjust, and cruel war?" The army was certainly where it should be—upon the frontier, but clearly upon American soil.

What right had Mexico to make war upon the United States, because Texas had been received into the Confederacy? What right had she to complain of us for treating Texas as an independent nation, as France and England had both done, and as Mexico herself had offered to do with a single proviso? We had abundant cause for war against Mexico independent of her impertinent interference with the annexation of Texas, as I have shown in a previous number—but Mexico had none against us. The invasion of our soil and the attack of our army at Palo Alto, Fort Brown and Resaca de la Palma, were therefore acts of aggression, without justification, palliation or excuse.

The administration at Washington had done every thing in its power consistent with the national honor to avoid a collision, and when at last a blow was struck, it was only in self-defence. I repeat it, THE WAR WAS COMMENCED BY MEXICO—by invading the American soil and shedding American blood!

Yet there are men in this country—men occupying high places too, so lost to patriotism, so destitute of American feeling and American sympathies, as not only to become the apologists of Mexico, but who denounce their own government as waging against Mexico an "unjust, uncalled for and cruel war"—"a war for the extension of slavery." Why sir, the man who under all the circumstances can deliberately do this, must either be grossly ignorant of the causes connected with this war, or he must possess a heart which can only find a fitting place in the bosom of a traitor to his country, his kindred and his God. LET SO SUCH MEN BE TRUSTED. FERGUS McIVOR.

California.

This vast and fertile province of Mexico, lying along the Pacific Ocean, is now in the quiet and undisputed occupancy of the forces of the United States, greatly to the relief and satisfaction of the people of that country, who have never had the protection, and known nothing of the Mexican government but its oppressions. The people there hail the change as a deliverance from slavery and oppression; and that politician in this country, who would ever consent to a restoration of this fine territory to the barbarians who have been driven out, would be wanting in humanity to that people, as well as in patriotism to his own country.—Such a thing is not to be thought of. The following interesting letter will furnish our readers with a good idea of the existing state of things in that province. It was written by Rev. WALTER CELTON, chaplain of the frigate Congress.

"Monterey, (California) Sept. 29, 1846.

I now date from shore instead of the frigate Congress, because my duties are on land. The citizens of Monterey elected me on the 15th inst. Alcalde, that is chief magistrate of this jurisdiction. I had been performing the duties of the post under an appointment of the commander-in-chief of the American forces here. This commission expired on the 15th, when I was elected by the suffrages of the people. The vote polled was a very large one, though no officer or seaman, connected with our squadron, went to the polls. I mention these facts as an evidence of the good feeling which prevails here towards our flag. Any hostility must have defeated my election. The office is one which I do not covet; it is full of labor and responsibility. It covers every question of civil police in Monterey, and reaches to the lives and fortunes of the inhabitants, through an immense jurisdiction.

The Congress is here from her trip to the South. Her sailors and marines with Commodore Stockton at their head, forced General Castro out of California. He might have inflamed the march of the Commodore from San Pedro to his camp and made the forces of the Congress wade through their own blood. But he remained in his camp, folminating paper missiles, till they were near his lines, then suddenly broke up and fled with a small band to Mexico. His officers and men have returned to their homes, and signed a parole not to take up arms against the authority of the United States, or say or do anything to disturb the tranquility of the present government. This puts an end to all further war in California.—Indeed there is no disposition here among the people to offer resistance. The masses are thoroughly with us, and right glad to get rid of Mexican rule. Had it been otherwise they would never have elected me to the chief magistracy of Monterey. We are all regarded

more in the light of benefactors than victors. Their friendship and confidence must never be betrayed. California must never be surrendered to Mexico. If that country has still good claims to her, let those claims be liquidated by an equivalent in money. But it would be treason to the lives and fortunes of the best inhabitants to surrender the province itself.—Let Congress at once annex her to the Union as a territory, and establish a civil government.

We require here a new judicial system; the present one throws all the responsibility on the Alcalde. I broke through the trammels of the usage a few days since and empaneled the first Jury that ever sat in California. The first men in Monterey were on it; the case involved a large amount of property, and the allegation of a high crime. No one man should decide such a case. The verdict of the Jury was submitted to, without a murmur from either of the parties, and the community seemed much gratified with this new form of trial. They think, and very rightly too, that twelve men are less liable to partiality, prejudice and corruption, than one. It was the establishment of trials by jury here, that probably led to my election as magistrate.

Mr. Semple, an emigrant printer, and myself have established a small paper here, the first ever published in California. It is issued every Saturday—its appearance made quite a little sensation. We found the type in the forsaken cell of a monk, and the paper is such as is used here for sugar wrappers, and was imported for that purpose. It is printed in English and Spanish. We are going to send at once to the United States for larger paper and a fresh font of type. With this new engine of power we are going to sustain the genius of American institutions here.

Three thousand emigrants from the United States, it is understood, have just arrived at San Francisco, in two companies, one commanded by Capt. Hastings and the other by Capt. Prussel, and ten thousand more are on their way.

The frigates Congress and Savannah are here, also the Erie. She takes the present bearer of despatches with our letter bag to Panama, on her cruise down the coast. The Congress and Savannah leave to-morrow for the bay of San Francisco, which they are going to fortify. The United States ship Portsmouth is now there. The Cyanne and Warren are off Acapulco or Mazatlan; both these places will be captured, and all other ports of any importance in Lower California. The Savannah will soon return home, she has now been out over her time, and will have been absent all of four years before she gets home. Stir up Congress to send us a steamer out here. We are waiting for the arrival of the Potomac. The fort here is nearly finished. It has been built by the crew of the Savannah, and is a very formidable affair I assure you. It is defended mostly by large brass pieces captured here, and which are provided with copper balls—rather expensive ammunition.

Yours truly,

W. C."

Where they are!

The Boston Atlas has the following in relation to the swallowing up of the abolition party by the whig party. The Atlas is a whig oracle in old Massachusetts and all along "down east."

"We see signs—and we rejoice to see them—that many of the men who ranged themselves in the ranks of the misguided 'liberty party' are discovering their error, and are becoming convinced that the only way of rationally effecting the objects they desire to attain is to fall into the ranks of the WHIG PARTY and give their aid in that direction. This they have done in New Hampshire and are doing in Maine."

THE "ROUGH AND READY."

"The Union—it must be preserved."

CONCORD, SATURDAY, JAN. 9, 1847.

Principles of the Federal Party,

AS PROCLAIMED BY THEIR LEADERS.

He (Gen. Taylor) raises babies for the market and makes merchandise of his fellow men! He has a hundred mothers, with or without their babes, for sale in the shambles. HE FURNISHES CREOLE VIRGINS FOR THE 'HELLS' OF NEW ORLEANS, and riots on the ruins of souls for whom the Man of Sorrows died." George G. Fogg, Secretary of the State of New Hampshire, and Editor of the Independent Democrat.

"I have done all that I could the past two years to get the people of Great Britain to aid in bringing about the dissolution of the American Union, and Mr. Garrison is now doing the same."—Henry C. Wright, agent of the American abolitionists, now in England.

"I go for a dissolution of the Union if slavery be not abolished; but not now."—Daniel M. Christie, federal member of the N. H. Legislature, from Dover.

"Our course is over the ruins of the American Church and the American Union."—Wendell Phillips, speaking for the abolitionists.

"But for the priestly profession in America, slavery had ere this been abolished."—Henry C. Wright, agent, &c.

"It would seem to be the part of political wisdom, to found a government on property."—Daniel Webster, candidate of the federalist of N. H. for the Presidency.

"I regard the Mexican war as impolitic, unwise, uncalled for, unjust, cruel, and awful."—Gen. James Wilson, federal candidate for Congress, and Lt. Col. of the N. H. volunteers.

"A war which had not only no mitigating circumstances, but is stamped all over with the blackness of darkness itself."—N. H. Statesman, leading federal organ, edited by the State printer.

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.—In consequence of the tremendous rush for the "Rough and Ready" the edition of seven thousand struck off for the first number, has been entirely exhausted, and we are unable to supply new subscribers with that number.—A few copies only of the second and third numbers are on hand. We shall print eight thousand five hundred of the present number, in order that we may have enough.

"Mene, mene, tekel, upharsen."

The dishonest brawlers who placed the federal party in power last June, have quite too low an estimate of the intelligence of the people. Because they succeeded in "coming it over them" once, they think they can practice the same game successfully a second time. In this they will find their mistake. It is too late, now, to pass themselves off as democrats of any sort, for the people have seen with their own eyes, and heard with their ears, and understand with their hearts, and know full well that "independent democracy" is nothing but double refined federalism. They have seen—

First—Anthony Colby, of "Little Britain," a dyed-in-the-wool federalist, elected governor, over Jared W. Williams, an unexceptionable democrat—every professed "independent democrat" in the legislature voting for Colby.

Secondly—They have seen the "professed independent democrats" in the legislature voting in a batch of federal Senators to fill vacancies, thereby placing the legislature in federal hands.

Thirdly—They have seen these "professedly" independent democrats voting unscrupulously for every federal measure introduced into the House.

Fourthly—They see them now, advocating the most ultra federal doctrines in their papers—denouncing the war, into which the government had been forced in self defence—denouncing the tariff, which relieves labor from oppressive taxes, and opens the commerce of the world to our farmers' produce; in short, going with the federalists in all things, and denouncing the democratic party in all things, and yet, because they successfully humbugged the people once, and thereby got power, they believe that they can humbug them again, and keep their ill-gotten places. But we tell them no. The hand writing is upon the wall. The independent voters of this State have never sanctioned the bargain, by which their votes were sold to the federalists, and they never will. The men who bartered the people whom they deluded, for offices for themselves—who sold the principles they professed, for high places in the government, are now well understood, and will meet the reward of their dishonest conduct. The "Ides of March," let them remember.

Desperation.

There never was a party driven to greater desperation or which resorts to more desperate means, than the federal party of this State. They see the tide setting strongly against them, and bearing them rapidly downward to destruction, unless by desperate means they can resist its force—and they have literally called to their aid, to use the language of a correspondent, "the world, the flesh, and the devil." Not content to rely upon their usual weapons of electioneering, or rather their usual engines of falsehood, they have called to their aid every new element of agitation which they can compass. The old trick of last year of putting upon the stump men recently con-

verted from the democratic ranks, is put in requisition again. The old hacks of last year, broken down with hard driving, are re-mounted with new riders, and where a Hale and a Tuck have become stale, a Barstow, or some other renegade, who sighs for an office which he cannot get from honest men, is put upon the course. The pulpit, in some instances, is desecrated to their purposes, and temperance lecturers are brought out and sent round to pander for the federal cause. Colored men, and even white men, pretending to have been slaves, are sent about to electioneer for federalism—exhibiting stripes upon their backs, which they were as likely to have received for petty larceny in Rhode Island, or for mutiny on board a ship, as from a task master in Virginia. And it would not surprise us, since negro preaching is in such demand among the federalists, if Hale, and Tuck, and Fogg, and Dud, and Hood, should with burnt cork, make their faces as "begrimmed and black" as are their characters, and go about preaching for federalism, as fugitive slaves. Douglass is now in England soliciting funds to enable the abolitionists to dissolve the Union, whilst others like him, are perambulating the State, to prepare the people to aid them in breaking down our republican institutions. But all this will not save them. The democracy is for once fully aroused, and determined that THE STATE SHALL BE REDEEMED. The democratic spirit is up, and federalism sees and trembles before its gigantic strides. We say to our friends, keep the ball in motion—rouse up the indifferent—encourage the timid—give our opponents, the enemies of our beloved country, no rest, neither day nor night. Keep the shells flying, and the small arms rattling about their ears, from now until the election. We have got them upon issues from which they cannot escape, and upon which if we cannot whip them, patriotism and virtue must have departed from the land of the Langdons and the Starks.

The Young Men.

One of the great sources of encouragement to the democratic cause is the fact that almost every young man attaches himself to our party. It has always been so, and it is owing to this fact, that the democratic party has so much of the time been in the ascendancy in the State. Whilst the federal party has constantly been replenished with the corrupt, the mercenary and the disappointed from our party, the constant accession of the young, and ardent and patriotic, has more than supplied their places; and every secession has made the democratic party stronger by the purification. Look among the leaders of the federal party, and it will be seen, that when young, and before the corruptions of ambition and lust of power had contaminated their hearts—whilst unsophisticated, honest and patriotic, they were DEMOCRATS. The secession of 1828, which carried off the corrupt mass which hung about the dominant party from mercenary motives, left the democratic party purer and stronger than it was before, although the democracy for the time being, was thrown into the minority. The secession of 1846 has produced precisely the same effect. The corrupt and unprincipled have abandoned us and gone over to their native element, FEDERALISM, and for the time, as in 1828, thrown us into the minority. But the young and the ardent have stepped into their places, and next March, as in 1829, will again see the democracy in the ascendancy—purified from a mass of corruption which before weighed it down, and rising in renewed vigor and strength. The young men, with patriotic hearts and pure hands, have rallied around the standard of democracy, and are bearing it onward to victory. It must be a gain to any party to be rid of such men as Hale, and Fogg, and Tuck, and Robert Davis—men who make politics a trade, and who like Swiss mercenaries, attach themselves to any service, which promises the best pay and the greatest amount of plunder. They were the bane and curse of our party whilst with us, and although they had the address, by fraud and falsehood, and treachery, and by bargain and sale, to place the FEDERAL PARTY in power, and secure offices for themselves, for a year, yet the same fate awaits them which so soon overtook the Bells, the Barillets and Healeys of 1828. The young men are rushing to the rescue—honest men of all ages are bucking on their armor, and the same glorious victory which crowned the efforts of the purified democracy of 1829, awaits the purified democracy of 1847.

The officers of the new Virginia Regiment of volunteers are all old soldiers, who have before served the country. The Col., John F. Hamtramck, and the Major, J. A. Early, fought gallantly in the Florida war under Gen. Taylor; and the Lt. Col., Thomas B. Randolph, was in the last war with England and was the first man to storm the British ramparts at the Heights of Queenstown. All of them are graduates of West Point.—N. H. Patriot.

Abolition and Disunion.

The abolitionists of this country have their agents in England, procuring funds to promote a dissolution of these States. Wright, Garrison, Douglass, and others, were sent out from this country, with funds to pay their expenses, supplied from the abolitionists here, to concert measures with the people of Great Britain, how they can best destroy the republican government of this Union. On the 25th of Aug. last, Henry C. Wright wrote home to his employers to let them know the success which was attending his efforts to destroy the "American Church and the American Union." The following are extracts:

"I have done all I could the past two years, to get the people of Britain to aid in bringing about the dissolution of the American Union; and Mr. Garrison is now doing the same. The people here can and will aid us, in driving slave-holders from this their last refuge."

"The other day, Garrison, Douglass and Thompson, went to see Clarkson. The noble old man put into Garrison's hand a manuscript for publication, on the dissolution of the American Union—taking the No Union ground. Clarkson gave Garrison a warm and hearty welcome."

"Last Sunday we all spent with Wm. Ashurst, at his lovely spot at Morwell Hill. Mr. Fox, the anti-Corn Law orator, and James Haughton, were with us. The dissolution of the American Union; as the gigantic foe of liberty; the right of the British people to promote this object, and the duty of all friends of freedom to organize a league against slave-holding governments, were prominent topics of our deliberations. I hope the world will conspire against this great enemy of God and man, and that all who acknowledge allegiance to that hypocritical, slave-holding compact, will be regarded as traitors against the throne of Eternal Justice, and against humanity. For myself, I feel bound to disclaim the name of American. I scorn to avow myself a citizen of that government. I owe it no allegiance, and will pay it none. I glory in being known as an enemy to that piratical, man-imbruting, God-defying Union."

"But for the priestly profession in America, slavery had ere this been abolished—but for that human blood had ceased to flow. In a christian ministry I believe, but a professional, hireling priesthood, is the bulwark of slavery and war."

In the above extracts, Mr. Wright openly avows the objects and intentions of the abolition leaders in this country, namely: THE DISSOLUTION OF THIS UNION, and the destruction of our present form of government. But the people whom they have got started on the abolition track, not being ripe for this yet, some of their leaders deny that they have any intention to go so far; but whenever they think they have wrought the people up to the proper pitch of frenzy, they will be as bold as Wright and Garrison and Douglass, in declaring that they "owe no allegiance, and will pay none" to this Union. The federalists plotted a dissolution of the Union during the last war, and are the natural allies of disunionists every where. Hence the federalists and abolitionists so readily coalesce and act together. Great Britain is the natural enemy of this government, and ready at all times to lend its aid for its overthrow. Hence the abolitionists send their agents to England to raise means to enable them to overthrow the "American Church and American Union." Such being the design, openly and unblushingly avowed by the very fathers of the abolition party, let every honest man beware how he may allow these fanatics to lead him along to his own infamy in a crusade against the only free government on earth.

"The Jesuits in the Field."

Notwithstanding the Mexican federal editors complain of "proscription," and "gagging," whenever a word of censure is applied to those clergymen who desecrate their pulpits by preaching treason and disunion, they are unsparing in their denunciation of those ministers of the gospel who have a word to say in favor of their country. Patriotism with them is a crime!—to stand up for the country, and advocate its cause, but little better than rank heresy! and every clergyman who believes that patriotism is a christian virtue, and acts accordingly, is denounced in terms of unmeasured abuse. Take, for example, the following from the Granite Freeman, a federal paper which does out treason in a tone of hypocritical cant which would do honor to any bigotted roundhead of Oliver Cromwell's Rump Parliament: "The Rev. Mr. Nelson, of West Plymouth, has lately been holding forth in Bridgewater and some other places, to show that abolitionism is wrong and dangerous. Poor man! he is to be pitied, if he has so small a heart, in this day of moral and political reform, that he can be induced to assume a position among the people in our old Granite State, that must tend to disgrace the gospel ministry of our divine Lord! Can it be possible, that in this day of light and christian experience, any man can be so stupid as not to see that any co-operation with party politicians to uphold the vile system of American slavery, gives advantage to infidelity, and every element of hostility to true, practical Christianity. For one I can truly say, I do not consider Mr. Nelson's position at all enviable, either in the sight of God or men; and I doubt not that the day is not far distant when he will feel ashamed of his own course and position, especially when viewing it in the light of eternity and God's holy law. I want our anti-slavery friends in Bridgewater, Canton, Plymouth, Holderness, and elsewhere, to stand firm and not be alarmed."

Such is the language of contumely and contempt employed towards a minister of the gospel, who warns the people against the machinations of a party, who have declared that their course "IS OVER THE RUINS OF THE AMERICAN CHURCH AND THE AMERICAN UNION," and who have their agents now in England, procuring funds to

"AID IN BRINGING ABOUT A DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION." Even the word "Rev." before Mr. Nelson's name is italicized, to express the contempt which the writer feels towards one who stands up for his country, against the unholy schemes of the disunionists.

Now we venture to affirm that the Rev. Mr. Nelson has never uttered one word giving his sanction or countenance to slavery in any form. But he probably may have had the honest boldness to denounce that political abolitionism which seeks for the present the ascendancy of the federal party, and ultimately the dissolution of the Union. This is quite sufficient to draw down upon him the anathemas of the men, who, while they care not a farthing for the slave, succeeded last June to place the federal party in power by appeals on this subject, and by the most gross falsehoods in relation to the democratic party. For doing this, he is anathematized as giving aid to "infidelity" and "disgracing" the gospel ministry."

Mr. Nelson, as an honest christian and true patriot, has no doubt become alarmed, as have thousands of others, at the bold tone with which treason and disunion, are denouncing the glorious constitution and happy institutions of this republican country, and has felt it his duty to raise his warning voice to rouse his countrymen to a sense of the danger which threatens the ruin of his country. For doing this he is denounced as an infidel. But he has no cause for alarm; for the time is not far distant when those who pursue the straight-forward path of duty that he is pursuing, will be greeted with the plaudits, which patriotism and virtue and true piety, are sure to receive, whilst his traducers will be consigned to that infamy which is the sure reward of those who act the part of traitors to their own country, by espousing the cause of its enemies.

Temperance.

Temperance is not the only good cause which has been injured if not ruined, by falling into indiscreet or dishonest hands: and the misfortune of the temperance cause here has been that knavish politicians have attempted to make political capital out of it for the federalists. If they wish to carry on a "hard cider" campaign, they suspend all temperance operations. If they intend to operate upon an election by dealing out rum, they are sure to charge the democratic party with being the patrons of intemperance. Every democratic candidate is assailed as a "rummy"—but put up the most notorious guzzler on the federal side, as they frequently do, and these consistent leaders, such as Dud and Hood, are "dumb-dogs"—"hush" is the word then. Anthony Colby, the whig Governor, owns a tavern in New London, where spirits have always been sold, unless it has been suspended quite lately, which we have never heard. James Wilson, the whig candidate for congress in the 3d district, owns another tavern where spirits have always been sold; but who ever heard a word of censure bestowed upon either of these individuals by the temperance leaders? They even justify these men. They say they could not rent their tavern stands for so much money if they prohibited the sale of spirits! Very likely. Neither can a store-keeper make so much money, for excluding spirits from his store. Had Col. Williams owned a "rum tavern" as Gov. Colby does, the fact would have been rung from Coos to the Massachusetts line, and he denounced by the temperance leaders as a "rummy." But the federalism of Colby and Wilson is a sufficient protection for them.—We mention these facts not for the purpose of censuring Messrs. Colby and Wilson, but to put democrats on their guard against the machinations of political knaves who are attempting to divide and thereby conquer the democratic party, by getting up this question in towns where federalism has not strength of its own to carry the election. Where they have federal strength enough to beat us without, they will have very little to say about temperance.

For the "Rough and Ready."

Giving "Aid and Comfort to the Enemy."

The Mexican federalists are indignant because the President in his annual message to Congress, made some allusion to the moral treason of those who like Daniel Webster, are continually placing their country before the world in a false position, and who seek every occasion, when that country is engaged in a war, to render "aid and comfort" to the enemy.

It was once said of the Bourbons "that they never learned any thing by experience." The same remark may be applied to the federal whig party. In the war of 1812, they sided with the enemy—denounced their own government, and burnt blue lights along our coasts to aid the British in entering our harbors. So open and notorious was the treason of this party, and so well established was the fact, that they rendered "aid and comfort" to the enemy, that the name of federalists became odious. It was consequently abandoned, and the old federal party assumed the name of whigs,

to hide, if possible, their moral treasons under a new name, and to escape, if possible, that scorn and contempt which they felt justly belonged to them for their base opposition to, and desertion of their country in the hour of need and danger.

Patriotism in 1812 formed no part of the character of a federalist—and now, when the country is engaged in a war with Mexico, patriotism forms no part of the character of a whig. The men who oppose the present war, are the same men who condemned the war of 1812. If some of them did not oppose it, it was only because they were too young to do so, but they are all descended from the same old tory stock which opposed the war of the revolution. You can tell them by their looks, especially upon the receipt of news from our gallant army; and their every action proclaims, that instead of an American they carry about with them a British or a Mexican heart.

The rankling hatred of those federalists who, like our enemies, have taken arms against our country—or what amounts to the same thing, and is even worse than this, emboldened and encouraged the Mexicans to do it, is not only apparent from the tone of the federal press, but it appears in the speeches of almost all the leading men of that party. They give countenance and support to those who have insulted our FLAG, PREYED UPON OUR COMMERCE, ROBBED US OF OUR PROPERTY, AND WANTONLY IMPRISONED AND MURDERED OUR CITIZENS; and yet they complain when these acts of moral treason are alluded to—knowing that they must meet the execration of an honest and patriotic people, who can never view but with loathing and contempt these miserable revilers of their own government—these apologists for the wrongs, insults and injuries which we have received from Mexico.

With such a nest of traitors in the land, giving "aid and comfort" to the enemy, it is not perhaps surprising that the federalists feel the rebuke of the President. Whether intended as such by him or not, they so regard it as a rebuke for their want of patriotism, and "conscience which doth make coward" of some men, has enabled the federal party to make the application. In raising the cry against the President, that he has made an attack upon "the liberty of speech"—the great pensioned hireling of Massachusetts, and upon the patriotism of the whig party, they do but acknowledge the truthfulness of the charge—the coat suits them, and they are verily and truly the traitors who have given "aid and comfort" to the enemy. No democrat feels that the President in his message, alluded to him or his party—and no federalists would have felt that he or his party were implicated by the charge, had he not known in his "heart of hearts" that they were guilty of moral treason, and that they had given "aid and comfort" to their Mexican allies.

Let these Tories, or descendants of the Tories, learn that abettors of foreign despots, or ruffian rancheros, are not to go unrebuked even in this land of freedom. If our wisely framed institutions are not congenial to the polluted hearts or estranged souls of the federalists, let them Arnold like, go over to the enemy—join the Ampudias, the Castros and the Canales of Mexico, and do battle in the ranks of those whose cause they have espoused. No one who has looked into a federal paper for the last two or three months, but must have become satisfied, that federalism was but another name for treason, and that the federal party now, as during the war of 1812, were giving "aid and comfort" to the enemy.

LANGDON.

Col. Berry—The Elector.

When a Presidential election takes place, we choose electors to vote for the Presidential candidate we prefer. The federalists have improved upon this, and put up an elector to go for a candidate for Governor, whom the people of this State have repudiated for almost a dozen times. Last year Gov. Colby received but a little more than a third part of the votes—but by having in the field an elector, he got in Governor, in spite of the majority. So Berry is put up as the Colby elector again. He may take a few votes which Colby cannot get directly, which he can just hand over to Colby, and make him governor, just as he did last year.

Old pigeon hunters understand a "gum game," which is sometimes wonderfully successful in filling their nets. They tie a pigeon over their nets with a long string. The poor bird when it sees a flock of its kindred flying over, attempts to rise, but coming to the end of the string, settles down again, and the flock in the air follows him to the ground. He is called a "flutterer." Col. Berry is put up as a "flutterer" for the federal party, and last year drew many an honest democrat into the federal "nets." The old net was all broken up last June, and most of the birds escaped,—but it has been mended up and the old "flutterer" placed again upon the stool. We shall see how many democrats will be caught this time.

\$23,000,000.

During the last session of the legislature, when every department was in the hands of the FEDERAL PARTY, acts of incorporation were passed incorporating companies with an aggregate capital amounting to TWENTY-THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. Let us spread this vast sum out a little, and see how it looks:

Allowing one hundred silver dollars to weigh six pounds, and twenty-three millions will weigh one million three hundred and eighty pounds, which is six hundred and ninety tons of dollars.

Load this sum into two-horse wagons, one ton to a wagon, which is a fair load for two horses, and it will take six hundred and ninety wagons, and thirteen hundred and eighty horses to draw it.

Place these wagons and horses in a line on the road between here and Boscawen, allowing three rods to a team, and they would reach more than six miles, and cover the whole distance between here and Fishersville.

Now let us take the silver dollars out of the wagons, and place them in a row, and see how far they will reach.

One hundred dollars will measure twelve feet, or seven rods to a thousand dollars, and every one can calculate how many thousand miles it will reach.

The whole amount of taxable property in this State is not far from seventy-two millions. So let the federalists remain in power for three years more, and at the rate of the last session, the amount of incorporated property will exceed the whole amount of taxable property in the State, to say nothing of the millions previously incorporated.

Let it be remembered that seven-tenths of this incorporated property is owned by people residing in Massachusetts—and let it be further remembered, that the power of succeeding legislatures to "alter, amend or repeal," any of these charters, is prohibited in the charters themselves.

At this rate, how long will it take the federalists of this State to surrender all that remains to New Hampshire, to the Boston aristocracy?

From the N. H. Patriot.

"INDEPENDENT" PATRIOTISM.

"Better, far better, that a hostile force should march from one end of our country to the other, scattering FIREBRANDS AND ARROWS AND DEATH—better that our young men fall in their strength, and our old men go childless to the grave in a free country, than that the land of Washington and Jefferson be cursed forever by the demon of fetters and chains."—Independent Democrat.

This is the conclusion of a long tirade against the war, by the "Independent" Secretary of State of N. H.—a man elected to office by the federal party. It is a fair specimen of the execrable sentiments with which the "allied" organs have abounded, during the summer and fall. It is very similar to the reckless, disunion sentiment of Daniel M. Christie. He said he was "in favor of a DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION, if slavery was not abolished;" and the federal-independent Secretary says, that it is "far better that a hostile force should march from one end of our country to the other, scattering firebrands, arrows and death," than that slavery should continue to exist in this country! To abolish slavery, the one would march "over the ruins of the American Church and the American Union." To accomplish the same object, the other would doom the whole country to all the horrors which an invading army could inflict, even by "scattering firebrands and arrows and death" "from one end of the country to the other." A total overthrow of the government would satisfy Mr. Christie; but to the patriotic heart of our Secretary, all the horrors of a war of invasion, all the thousand woes which follow in the train of a "hostile force" in its conquering "march from one end of the country to the other, scattering firebrands and arrows and death,"—all these horrors are preferable to the longer continuance of slavery! This is the plain sentiment of the above quotation. Rather than acquiesce in a state of things which existed in the days of Washington and Jefferson and which they sanctioned and acquiesced in, the Secretary would have the land purged by the hostile march of Santa Anna and his barbarous host "from one end of the country to the other—scattering firebrands and arrows and death!" This is "independent" patriotism; this is their regard for the honor and peace of the country; this is their regard for the constitution and the Union. Their compatriots have declared their willingness

to march "over the RUINS OF THE AMERICAN CHURCH AND THE AMERICAN UNION" to accomplish their treasonable schemes. This "independent" federal officer would go worse; he would deluge the land in blood, carry fire and sword to every corner of the country, deliver over our people to the tender mercies of the cutthroat Santa Anna and his cutthroat followers, and let carnage and slaughter and death roll on "from one end of the country to the other."

From the N. H. Patriot.

ABOLITION AND DISUNION.

Abundant evidence has been given in this paper to show that the great end and aim of the political abolitionists, is a DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION. We might give more of it, if it was necessary; but it is unnecessary to prove what these fellows daily admit to be true. Yet we cannot forbear to present for the consideration of our amiable disunion neighbor, the truth-avoiding editor of the Granite Freeman, the following precious admission on the part of his distinguished friend and fellow-laborer in the cause of Disunion, Garrett Smith, of New York. And although this Smith has long been one of the master spirits of the abolition movement, and has shown more honesty, sincerity and disinterestedness in the cause than any hundred of his co-workers, still we dare say Hood will boldly deny that he is a political abolitionist and offer to swear that he has never been recognized as such.

But we commend this bold expression of the real sentiment and object of the abolitionists to the serious attention of all candid, patriotic men. It is, indeed and in truth, a plain statement of the real purpose of the reckless faction which styles itself the "Liberty party." It is an extract from a letter from Garrett Smith, published in the "Anti-Slavery Standard" in Dec.; and we copy it as we find it, capitals included:

"The only hope of the slave, the only safety of the free, lies in the ABRIGATION OF THE PRESENT PRO-SLAVERY CONSTITUTION, AND THE DISSOLUTION OF THE EXISTING SLAVE HOLDING UNION! To hasten this revolution is the work of the genuine Abolitionist and the true patriot."

"The People are coming."

The dishonesty and gross bargaining by which the federal party have seized on the government of this State against the votes of a majority of the people, has not only roused the indignation of the men, but even the women and boys are doing what they can to redeem the State from the disgraceful position in which it is placed. One patriotic lady in Rockingham county has sent for eight copies of the Rough and Ready, and several others are subscribers; and a young lad in Coos county, who not being old enough to vote, says he is "desirous to do something for the good cause," has sent us the following well written communication. With such a spirit among the people, the success of the democratic cause cannot be doubtful.

For the "Rough and Ready."

Importance of Political Action.

"Up comrades, up, in Robey's halls, N'er be it said our courage falls."

YOUNG MEN, upon you depends our nation's future weal or woe. Upon your action depends whether we longer exist a free and independent people, or whether tyrants shall dictate, and despots control us. "In vain the early pilgrims crossed the boisterous ocean, found a new world and prepared it for the residence of liberty; in vain they met the frown of tyrants; in vain they fought, they bled in vain, if you their offsprings lack valor to repel the assaults of invading evils." Therefore "be wise in your deliberations, and determined in your exertions for the preservation of our liberties."—You are coming forward to assume important responsibilities, and be careful to "stain not the glory of your worthy ancestors!"

Come up boldly to the work then. There is plenty for you to do. There is to be a hard battle fought in this State next March, and your aid is wanted, not only in the hour of contest but in preparations which are to be made to meet the enemy. There is to be a contest between monied corporations and the peoples' rights—a contest which shall determine whether capital or the people shall rule; whether men who go about our State preaching TREASON and holding up false issues before the people to deceive and delude the less informed, shall represent us in the American Congress, or men of patriotism and principle.

Such are among the many issues which are presented to the people of New Hampshire at the coming election, and such are among the men put forward for their support, and upon which they must decide.

The coming one will be a mighty struggle on the part of those in power, and let the democracy exert themselves adequately—they have the strength, let it be put forth. Every thing will be brought into the field; every thing which rascality, fraud and falsehood can devise, or MONEY accomplish. Now if ever is the time which calls for your action—Shall we see the State controlled by corporations? Shall Massachusetts capitalists influence our affairs? Shall the vile bargaining, and disgraceful scenes of last June be re-enacted in our legislature? Or shall the people control their own affairs as they please, and according to the good old landmarks left us by

our glorious ancestors? Shall aristocracy or republicanism rule?

These are questions which are to be settled in a great measure at the coming State election. It remains for those who have heretofore in a measure been too tardy—too indifferent. It is a time when ALL must act, and though tremendous efforts may be put forward, if they are unsupported, we shall fail ACT, then, and hesitate not. Strike for your rights and show the "allies" by the result that it is doomsday with them, and which shall send them so far up "Salt river" that they will despair of ever returning to rule over the free mountains of New Hampshire.

ZANGA.

Coos County, Dec. 29, 1846.

For the "Rough and Ready."

What became of them?

This is the frequent inquiry in relation to one or two acts and a resolution which passed at the late session of the legislature, and were lost somewhere among the allied officers who blundered in almost every thing they undertook at the last session. The bill changing the terms of the courts in certain counties, and the resolution in favor of John C. Varnum, were certainly among the missing, and it would be a great favor to the public if Gov. Colby, J. U. Parker, the engrossing clerk, engrossing committee, Fogg, Jack Hale, or the clerks, would give some information in relation to their wonderful and sudden disappearance. Of course, there could be no dishonesty in all this, but it would be gratifying to one to know how those acts disappeared. Did those acts suit the convenience of all the federal lawyers in the House? Did those acts pass into the hands of the engrossing clerk? If so, who lost them? From the engrossing clerk the bills are carried by the committee to the speaker of the House; then to the president of the Senate, and then to the governor. Where can the lost bills of June session 1846, be found?

HILLSBOROUGH.

P. S.—Has Clark of Manchester yet organized the House by the choice of John P. Hale as United States Senator, and has Gov. Colby placed his navy yard, in Kittery Me., in a proper state of defence for any emergency? I wish that these questions might be answered but as Governor Colby in his wonderful message made the sagacious statement, that "no one should be compelled to take a newspaper in which he has no confidence," and as I have heard that he didn't like the "Rough and Ready," I shall expect information from other sources.

For the "Rough and Ready."

Pollywog to Bill.

Dear Brother in the cause—Herewith I send you a bundle of "good whig" papers and extras, which you can circulate as you travel and lecture. You will see that I have in one number of my paper commenced on the temperance tune, and I intend to play it to the injury of the democrats; you know I understand it. It will not do for you to be too open, but mind and frame your address so that every one will know who you mean, and give that one that I looked over before you left Concord, as often as you can. Don't trust too many, for one that I read your Concord address to before you delivered it here, has told of it. We must proceed cautiously; professing all the time that we go against all politicians who don't favor temperance; but mind and see that nobody is hurt except those who are opposed to the allies. And be careful and not trust too implicitly some of the whig lawyers. Here in Concord, I find it can't be done.—There is one here, Ira Ferley, who hates me, and every thing I do; who without any regard to the good I am doing the whig party, professes to despise me, and such we must not trust.

Please throw out all the suspicions you can about the present warden of the State Prison. He is a good warden enough—but I want the place and must have it, as the fund Eph. holds for me can't support me more than five or six months longer. I must be warden next year, or I shall stop all exertions in the temperance cause, or for the benefit of the allies. Lie, slander, abuse, vilify and deceive all you can, but do it secretly and without creating any suspicions of your real character.

POLLYWOG.

Col. Wm. P. Winchester has caused to be remitted from Cincinnati to the Treasurer of the Boston Committee one thousand dollars for the use of the volunteers.—Times.

Editor's Correspondence.

Wilmot Flat, Dec. 24, 1846.

FRIEND OSGOOD, SIR.—You may say to the democrats in other parts of the State, that WILMOT is bound to give 200 MAJORITY FOR WILLIAMS AND DEMOCRACY, notwithstanding the efforts made by the abolitionists, through their clergy, to censure and abuse the democrats, for their vigorous prosecution of the war, and for holding themselves aloof from any interference with the institutions of other States.

There has scarcely been a preacher in the pulpit here for the last six months, that has not taken that opportunity to throw the bile off his stomach in vile and bitter denunciations of the democratic party—but people begin to show proper resentment, and the consequence is, there are many vacant seats, and I hope no democrat will be guilty of countenancing them by giving them a hearing, for I understand we are to have the same kind of electioneering kept up until after election.

The democrats in this section are in good spirits, I assure you. *New London* is also doing a good work, and a few more Sunday discussions will make the governor very popular at home. The governor's views and actions on the slavery question are also well understood and duly appreciated, and the voice of the ballot box will be any thing but charming to his ears next March. The principles relative to the militia, which he so strongly advocated and set forth in his message, and reiterated at the military convention, in connexion with his signature to a bill which in effect is an abolition of the militia, and which has robbed the soldiers of their money, is also duly appreciated, and will place his generalship in an attitude where he will have an opportunity to display his wonderful military skill to great advantage. His company will be composed of all sorts and colors, from the old blue-light federalists down to the black hearted disunionists; but he has an experienced aid to assist him in command—"tall Jim" has navigated *Salt river* so often, that he is well acquainted with all the snags and sandbars, even to its very head, and as he volunteered his services, and was appointed Lieut. Colonel by the governor, since which time he has been continually denouncing the Mexican war as cruel, uncalled for, &c., may it not be safely presumed that it was the *Salt river* expedition to which Wilson was commissioned.

For the "Rough and Ready."

MR. EDITOR.—It will be recollected that at the last session of the legislature, when the attempt was made to remove the Rev. John Atwood from the office of State Treasurer, and substitute in his place a man whose notorious unpunctuated course made him an object of contempt, that the allies nearly failed in their object. On the first ballot Mr. Atwood had 130 votes, Peverly 130, scattering 2. On the second ballot Mr. Atwood had 133, Peverly 132 and scattering 3. A postponement was then effected, and in the afternoon Peverly was elected, and how? By false statements and gross libels on Mr. Atwood. He was denounced as a "rummy," as a favorer of intemperance, and any falsehood told in relation to him that could effect a single vote. In this town a distinguished member of the allied army stated as an excuse for turning out an upright man like Atwood, and electing a man like James Peverly, despised as the balloting plainly shewed, was that Mr. Atwood was opposed to the temperance cause. This gross libel on the name of Mr. Atwood will not do him any injury, for he is too well known as a firm, consistent and faithful friend to the temperance cause, to need any defence from me, and my object is writing these few lines, is to call attention to the fact that the allies deem it perfectly correct and proper to abuse and vilify Rev. Mr. Atwood because he is a democrat. But these lovers of christianity and good morals deny the right of a democratic paper to notice the federal electioneering sermons of federal political priests, who disgrace their pulpits and professions by preaching sermons against their country and in favor of Mexican robbers and murderers. The allies can see nothing improper in using the columns of their papers to vilify and slander any clergyman who favors his country and the democratic party, but pretend to be surprised that a democratic paper should tell the truth in relation to such clergyman as J. E. Hood, W. P. Tilden, Parker Pillsbury and associates.

AMHERST.

For the "Rough and Ready."

Among the false pretences used to deceive the people, it is not the least insulting to their understanding that a branch of the combination against democracy, should claim to be the friends to "liberty and independent democracy." They have the effrontery—the unblushing impudence to pretend to be Philanthropists and democrats—while all their energies have been concentrated (as was seen in the last session of the legislature) and still are, to foster and build up that party whose policy has ever been to engraft into our institutions the principles of aristocracy. Such a pretence is a libel upon the honest and patriotic republican citizens of this State.

What—is it democracy to oppose the policy and principles of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Jackson? Does democracy consist in "giving aid and comfort to the ene-

mies of our country" when involved in war—a war for the protection of our country's rights—a war caused by the invasion of our territory? Is it democracy to foster that party whose leaders have declared such a war to be "impolitic, unwise, uncalled for, unjust and awful?" Or is it democracy to aid a party or faction who declare their course to be "over the ruins of the American Church and American Union?" I throw not. Then arouse ye, who have inadvertently been misled into error by false pretences and false pretenders. Form your own opinions, and having formed them, not in a spirit of self-satisfied self-sufficiency, but in conscientious humility—bow to nothing so reverently as to the voice of your understanding. Ours is a cause, for the success of which, we need not fear to ask the blessings of Heaven. It is the cause of our country, which a kind Providence, in its severest trials has protected and prospered; and under whose guidance, we pray and believe, it will yet prosper.

Let all minor considerations be laid aside, and all unite in the great struggle to maintain the supremacy of our principles,—individual prejudices and partialities must not weigh a feather with us in the performance of our duties. Let our motto be "Every thing for the cause and nothing for men," and a glorious triumph will crown our labors.

Democrats of Deerfield, who have joined the "independents" from honest motives, and who have been turned over to the federalists by your leaders without your consent, will you not follow the example of those patriots in the town of Lyman, and show to the citizens of Deerfield and the State, that you are not mere "goods and chattels," to be made sale of at pleasure by false pretenders to democracy—that you yet retain those noble heaven-born principles at heart for which your fathers fought and bled and died.

"To err is human"—but to acknowledge an error is wisdom; it is noble, generous, virtuous. Then let us, as democrats, one and all, buckle on the armour and prepare for the struggle at once—meet it boldly, promptly—and success will reward your patriotism.

FRATER.

Deerfield, Dec. 26, 1846.

Latest from the Army.

Tampico dates to the 15th, and Brazos to the 18th have been received at New Orleans by the arrival there of the steamship Massachusetts. A considerable excitement had been occasioned at Tampico by a report that a considerable body of Mexican cavalry had been seen in that neighborhood.

The U. S. steamboat Fashion arrived at Brazos on the 18th, with Gen. Jessup, Gen. Pillow left Matamoros on the 14th, and was to proceed 25 miles, and wait for Gen. Patterson and the rest of his division and train. Gen. Taylor was to leave Monterey with Gen. Twiggs' division and a portion of Gen. Smith's brigade. It was reported that Gen. Urria was at Victoria with 6000 cavalry. Gen. Wool remained at Parras. Gen. Worth was at Saltillo, where it was reported and confidently believed that Santa Anna had 28,000 men at San Luis. Santa Anna was purging his army of all the officers against whom there was the remotest suspicion of cowardice, retaining only such as he had the most implicit confidence in their bravery and skill.

Gen. Ampudia, Col. Canaco, and several others whose names are not stated, had been imprisoned, charged with cowardice.

SANTA ANNA.—The article translated from the *Courier des Etats Unis* by the New York Commercial Advertiser, has attracted much attention, as well from the novelty of some of the views, as from the air of authority with which they are put forth. But it looks to us very much like political romance. The position given to Santa Anna is that of a Chief, of great military talents, at the head of a powerful army, of which he is the idol and the peculiar representative, and supported by a long list of the first officers of the age. Is this so? Where were the brilliant qualities of the chief, and where the valor and conduct of these lieutenants, when a handful of ragged Texans routed him at San Jacinto? Where was the devotion of the army, when he was hurled from power by the unwarlike old man Herrera?—Where was the enthusiasm when he returned to power a few months ago?

But Santa Anna has shown no consciousness of strength, and none of the decision of a great captain, since he took command of the army. He abandoned the passes of the mountains beyond Monterey, withdrawing a superior force from a more advantageous position, and left Saltillo to be taken without resistance. He withdrew the garrison from Tampico—a place of such importance that the United States were preparing to attempt its capture with a formidable armament, at the moment when they heard it had been quietly taken possession of by 150 sailors. These things imply neither strength nor conduct, nor chivalry, in the Chief of the Mexican army. On the contrary, they demonstrate either feebleness or cowardice.—*Charleston Mercury*.

Letters have been received from the army, but not of a very recent date. Gen. Taylor's last despatch is from Monterey of the last of November. He speaks of six companies of regular artillery, under Col. Belton, having been despatched by Gen. Patterson to Tampico, with munitions of war; and of corps of volunteers being about to be despatched to the same point, under a brigadier general, probably Gen. Shields. Troops were also to be sent to Victoria, the capital of Tamaulipas.

We have received a letter from an officer at Brazos island on the 11th December. Gen. Shields was there, on his way to Tampico. Gen. Wool had halted at Monclova until the termination of the Armistice, and had then advanced to Parras, on the way to Durango, with a force of about 3,600 men. "No country (says our correspondent) can be worse governed than the one which was traversed by Gen. Shields on his route from Camargo to Monclova.—The ranches, or little cluster of huts into which the people congregate for safety, are now all abandoned, the country almost depopulated, and even the few towns to be found on the route in constant dread of the Indians. Yet no government protects them. Gen. Shields travelled amongst them in perfect safety, without any escort or any protection, except his

aid-de-camp and two servants. They entreated him in every town to solicit the protection of his government for their defenceless condition; and when he promised his efforts for that purpose, they followed him with blessings."

Gen. Scott arrived at New Orleans on Saturday the 21st inst., with his aids, Captain Williams and Scott. It was expected that he would leave New Orleans on the 22d or 23d for Brazos, and thence to Tampico.

FROM MONTEREY.—Dr. Wilson, of Col. Woods' Texas Rangers, arrived at New Orleans on the steamship Alabama, on Monday evening, and is one of the last persons from Monterey—having left there on the 23th of Nov. Sickness was abating in the camp, and the wounded, generally speaking, were rapidly recovering. Gen. Butler was among those whose convalescence was most slow. Gen. Worth, with 1,200 men, was at Saltillo, where he found very comfortable quarters.

By the way, a good story is told of old 'Rough and Ready' who accompanied Gen. Worth's brigade to Saltillo, in connection with a march into that place. As they approached, within a few miles of it, they were met by a courier from the alcalde, or chief governor of the city, who presented to the Gen. a very formidable looking despatch. A halt was ordered, and the general's interpreter was requested to give a translation of the document. It opened with an expostulation on the injustice of the war on the part of the Americans—alleged that it was prosecuted for the purpose of conquest, rapine and plunder—protested against the further advance of the general's forces—threatened him with the retribution that must follow, and—but the general stopped the translator in the middle of a sentence, with—"Are you through, sir?"

"No," was the reply, "I have not read half of it, yet."

"O, I'll hear no more of it," said the general;—"march!" He ordered the bugler to sound the advance, and again the column was in motion.

The number of men fit for active duty at Monterey at the present time is about 3,000. Of these, one regiment is quartered in the city—the remainder are encamped at Walnut Springs.

DESPATCH.—On the 14th of Nov. last, Col. Mason, of the U. S. Dragoons, and Lieut. Watson, of the Navy, were despatched from New York to Chagres, and from thence to the Pacific. The brig arrived at Chagres in thirteen days, and in fifteen days from the time the officers left New York, they were on the shores of the Pacific; and if fortunate in finding a conveyance up the coast from Panama, they are now at San Francisco.—*Courier*.

Washington, Jan. 4—6 P. M.

The steamer Fashion, from Brazos, 24th, arrived at New Orleans with eighty discharged volunteers, and the remains of the gallant Allison, of Nashville, who received a death wound at Monterey.

Capt. Yeatman, aid to Gen. Wool, bearer of despatches to the government at Washington, came passenger; also Col. J. G. Langdon.

Gen. Wool's column was within two miles of Parras, numbering 2,900 men. They were ordered there to establish a depot, and levy upon supplies belonging to the Mexican government. They had already taken a large quantity of flour, wheat and corn.

The first and second regiments of the Indiana volunteers, on their march from Camargo, had joined Gen. Wool.

Gen. Worth left Saltillo with 1,500 men.

Gen. Butler left Monterey with 2,000 men.

Col. Quitman's brigade left Monterey for Victoria on the 14th.

Gen. Taylor's squadron left Monterey for Victoria on the 15th.

Gen. Patterson was to leave on the 22nd with the Tennessee regiment of cavalry for Tampico via Victoria.

The Alabama volunteers, second artillery, had arrived at Monterey.

Lieut. Col. Henry Clay, with six companies Kentucky volunteers, had reached Seralvo.

Capt. Willis, with two companies, at Mier.

Gen. Lamar was at Laredo.

The Mexicans were making successful exertions to raise troops in small towns near the Rio Grande. Capt. Stone, with a detachment of seventy men, found two hundred Mexicans at Rancho, on the Rio San Juan, commanded by Capt. Cantion—their particular object being search. Cantion was captured, and also muster roll company, with letters of instruction from Ampudia and Parades; also a quantity of blankets and ammunition was secured.

Cantion was taken to Camargo, and imprisoned on the 16th.

A Mexican was caught entering the magazine at Camargo, with the supposed intent of blowing it up.

An express had arrived at Brazos from Gen. Patterson, stating that Santa Anna was advancing on Saltillo, with the intention to cut off Gen. Worth.

Four hundred and fifty regiments were to leave Camargo for Monterey on the 20th.

A passenger in the schooner H. T. Johnson, at New Orleans, from Tampico, states that an attack was made on the American forces at that place, numbering about 300, by an advance of the Mexican cavalry, nearly seven thousand strong.

The American forces opened their park artillery on them, when they speedily fled.

Correspondence of the N. O. Delta.

Tampico, Dec. 12th, 1846.

There is but little news here at present. Com. Connor left yesterday in the Princeton. He had been quite unwell for some days with the intermittent fever. Many of the officers have left from the same cause. At this moment the only vessels of war here are, the gunboat Reeder and the armed prize schr. Nonato; all the others except the Spitfire have sailed for Anton Lizardo; three of the prizes left yesterday, and another will leave in a few days for the same place. The Spitfire has gone up the river to capture some brass pieces, taken up there by the Mexicans. The government steamer Mary Somers, accompanies her with a hundred soldiers on board, under the command of Lt. Col. Belton. When the Mexicans left here they threw overboard the guns of their gun boats, and concealed their heavy fort pieces up the river. Most of those concealed, with other arms, have been discovered and destroyed.

There are about 1200 troops here, I believe, under the command of Col. Gates, and we are momentarily expecting the arrival of more. I understand that there are about 3000 Mexicans at Tula, a town some 80 miles distant, who threaten an attack upon us before the arrival of reinforcements; but I am much mistaken if they will not return much faster than they come—10,000 men could not take this place.

The country around Tampico, I was surprised to find, is very thinly settled, and in riding some 15 miles from the city, in about 10 miles there was not a sign of a habitation to be seen, and in the remain-

ing 5 miles there was only here and there a simple cane hut, and a garden in front.

It is rumored that when the remaining vessels leave this place, they may take a look into Tuxpan.

Monterey, Dec. 5, 1846.

I had the pleasure of more than an hour's conversation with one of the prisoners released by Santa Anna, and he gave me many interesting items, both as regards his capture and of Mexican affairs. The gentleman's name is Henry P. Lyons, of Maryland.

Mr. Lyons says, that the first intimation they had of their release was from a Mexican Colonel, who handed each man \$10 from Santa Anna, and told them that they were at liberty to depart. Other than the tying and forced marches the treatment was good.

It was currently reported and believed in the Mexican camp, on the 10th ult., that Vera Cruz had surrendered to the Americans. The Colonel was interrogated on that head by Mr. L., who answered that he believed it was so. When asked where Gen. Ampudia was, he stated that he was in the Castle of Perote, were Mexico put all cowardly Generals.

Mr. Lyons speaks Spanish, and had an opportunity of learning much of the doings of the enemy. He states that when Santa Anna was notified that the armistice had been terminated by our Government, he was greatly enraged, and accused us of breaking our engagement; and this too, after he had ordered a part of his army back to Saltillo and the Pass to Durango. It was thought that Gen. Kearny was marching down from New Mexico, and the force designed for the Pass to Durango was to oppose him at that point, but when news of the whereabouts of Gen. Wool reached San Luis, this project was abandoned, for they knew he would first be on the ground.

The forces at San Luis on the 9th ult. are stated by Mr. Lyons to have been 23,000 Infantry and 8000 Cavalry. In addition to the six gun battery taken from this place, they have received two 18's from Perote, and sixteen pieces, such as 2's, 4's, and 6's from other places. Provisions were getting very scarce in the valley, and they were sending to Chihuahua and Durango for corn and flour.

The latter place is now cut off from them. Santa Anna had addressed the soldiers on three occasions, and every time on the same subject. The first time he told them that the force was so large, and money so scarce, that he was compelled to reduce their pay from 25 cents to 18 3/4 cents. Shortly after it was reduced to 12 1/2, and then to 6 1/4. He pledged them his private name for the remainder at some future day.

On the night of the 18th ult. a courier arrived from the capital, with the news that a *pronunciamiento* had taken place, and that Herrera had driven Almonte from the city. In consequence of this intelligence, Santa Anna had ordered Gen. Valencia to take seven regiments of infantry and march to Mexico as quick as possible. He would have sent a larger force, but for his advice from this quarter, representing that Gen. Taylor would leave for San Luis on or about the 15th ult. at the head of 7000 men; so that seven regiments were all that he could spare out of 31,000, and such a formidable force approaching him. Mr. Lyons says that, notwithstanding the scarcity of water on the road—one stretch of 52 miles without a drop—they look for our forces there, and are digging and throwing up embankments of earth all around the city. So terrible has the name of Gen. Taylor become, that the Mexican people believe he can travel 100 miles without water.

With Worth beyond Rinconada—Wool in command of the Pass to Durango, and a force which will shortly be at the lower pass near Victoria, all the Northern Provinces will be cut off from the enemy.

Whilst Gen. Wool was en route to Parras he captured at least 1000 mules, loaded with flour. They were from Durango, and destined to San Luis Potosi.

Monterey, Dec. 8, 1846.

The movement from this place into Tamaulipas, has developed itself sufficiently to be spoken of. All the regulars at this place—with the exception of an artillery company, and one or two of infantry from the 7th—with the Mississippi, Tennessee and Georgia volunteers, will shortly leave for Victoria, accompanied by Gen. Taylor and his staff. From this you may infer that the Headquarters will be at or near Tampico. It may still be 8 or 10 days before this move is made, although some of the regiments are ordered to march next Thursday. As there is nothing apprehended from the enemy at this time, the movement will be made by easy marches stopping sometime two and three days at a place. The division will move down the valley, from the S. E. end of the town, passing through Caydente, Monte Morales, Linares, Villa Grande and Hidalgo, a distance of near 200 miles to Victoria. After reaching the latter place, a halt will be made for some time, when a garrison will be left of 1000 or 1500 men, and the remainder accompany Gen. Taylor towards Tampico. For ought I know, a junction may be formed at Victoria with the troops under Gen. Patterson.—This move, leaving Worth and Wool above us, argues very strongly, to my thinking, that offensive operations, for the present have ceased.

Gen. Butler is to be left in command of Monterey, The Ohio, Kentucky and the Indiana volunteers—spoken of before as being ordered to reinforce Gen. Worth.

NOMINATIONS.—Hon. Samuel Jones, of Bradford, has been nominated for Councillor, by the democratic convention in the Hillsborough District. He is the present Councillor for that District, and will be triumphantly re-elected.

Col. James Drake, of Pittsfield, has been nominated for Senator in District No. 5. He was our candidate last year, and ought to have been elected; but the profound respect of the "allies" in the legislature for the popular will, induced them to choose a man who received hundreds less votes from the people than Col. Drake received. We trust the people of that district will elect him themselves this year, and then they will have a representative in the Senate, instead of having a man there to record the edicts of John P. Hale and to legislate for foreign capitalists.—*N. H. Patriot*.

MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS. Four companies of volunteers in Massachusetts have been mustered into the service. They are commanded by Captains Edward Webster, Isaac H. Wright, E. W. Abbot, and John A. Felt.—*Patriot*.